

# ITALIAN LINES HELD FIRMLY BY AID OF THE ALLIED TROOPS

## ALLIED COUNCIL WILL NOT RESTATE ITS WAR AIMS NOW

Conference at Paris Postpones Action Against the Advice of House.

*By Lowell Mellett.*

\$6,075,000; rifle ranges for the instruction of artillery, \$1,750,000; equipment of Home Guard organizations, \$1,000,000; supplies for reserve officers' training camps and ordnance stores for the same, \$1,000,000; ordnance equipment for military schools and colleges, \$1,118,000. For further information, the General Staff asks \$2,000,000.

The navy's total of a little more than \$1,000,000,000 is distributed principally in this way: Pay of officers and men, \$42,000,000; aviation, \$9,000,000; improving and equipping navy yards for construction of ships, \$4,000,000; pay, provisions and clothing for the Marine Corps, \$21,000,000; recruiting, transportation and outfitting recruits, \$15,000,000; armoring and equipping naval militia, \$1,500,000; organizing naval reserve forces, \$200,000; schools and camps of instruction for naval reserve recruits, \$2,600,000; ordnance, strictly in the Bureau of Ordnance, \$24,000,000; new batteries of guns for ships, \$8,000,000; ammunition for ships alone, \$22,000,000; torpedoes and torpedo appliances, \$1,000,000; extension of the naval gun factory at Washington, \$2,500,000; reserve supplies of ordnance, \$33,000,000; for a new naval proving ground, \$1,000,000; for experiments, \$235,000; maintenance of yards and docks and contingent expenses, \$12,000,000; for medicine and surgery, \$6,000,000; care of hospital patients alone, \$4,000,000; provisions for bluejackets, \$64,000,000; transportation charges on the same, \$4,000,000; for maintenance in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, including fuel for the navy and transportation of the same, \$60,000,000; construction and repair of ships, \$60,000,000; engineering, which includes the motive power, \$40,000,000.

For the Food Administration, \$5,000,000 is estimated; for the Fuel Administration, \$2,500,000.

In the War Department the ordinary peace time force has been practically doubled and the cost of additional employees is estimated at \$10,000,000. The total estimates for river and harbor improvements are \$29,515,000. For the maintenance and improvement of the Panama Canal, exclusive of fortifications, \$15,456,234 is estimated, which takes no account of amounts derived from tolls. In the Navy Department nearly \$1,000,000 is asked for extra clerical forces, and the total estimate for the ordinary peace establishment is practically doubled, making it \$2,230,000. This is exclusive of naval construction and consequent activities.

For gun and ammunition for home guard organizations the department requested \$4,500,000.

Nearly thirty million dollars to continue co-operation of rivers and harbors as part of America's war transportation system was asked by army engineers. This amount will keep the work going from July, 1918, to July, 1919, it is estimated.

For flood control on the Mississippi River \$10,000,000 was requested, and on the Sacramento \$35,000.

For improvement of East River and New York harbor, a war measure, \$2,475,000 is sought.

In line with the War Department's plan to use the Mississippi River and its tributaries as a great inland transportation system as a relief from railroad congestion, the following appropriations were asked: For continuing improvement of Mississippi River from mouth of Ohio River to Minneapolis, \$100,000; improvement from mouth of Missouri River to Minneapolis, \$500,000.

**TURKS SENDING JEWS OUT OF JERUSALEM**

Force of 100,000 Tribesmen Offered by Thibetans to Fight for British.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 3.—Jews are being evacuated from Jerusalem, according to word received to-day from Budapest.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—A fighting force of 100,000 men, comprising priests and peasants of the Tibetan plateau, has been offered to the British Government for service with the Allies by Dalai, the Great Llama of Lassa, according to Edmund Heller, naturalist, who, after several months exploring the wilds of Tibet, has returned to civilization. Mr. Heller was here to-day on his way to New York with 300 specimens of mammals for the American Museum.

Heller related the preparations being made in Tibet for the movement of a large number of tribal marksmen and sharpshooters to take part in the war as allies of Great Britain. He declared them to be the best marksmen in the world.

**Bulgaria to Open Negotiations With Russia.**

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 3.—Bulgaria has decided to open negotiations with Russia, in accordance with her allies and has sent a note to the Russian Government, a bold step, it says. This announcement was made in the Bulgarian Parliament by Premier Radostov.

## BRITISH-FRENCH TAKE POSITIONS ON ITALIAN LINE

Mountain on the Northern Front Changes Hands Six Times in Hot Battle.

**WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN ITALY.** (See 3 United Press.)

PARIS, Dec. 3 (United Press).—The Allies' War Council has decided to postpone temporarily the re-statement of war aims suggested by America.

Influence back of the decision, which became known to-day, after the first highly successful meeting of the Supreme War Council, were not specified.

Ambassador Maklakoff, whom Kerensky appointed envoy to Paris and who sat with the Inter-Allied Council as Russia's unofficial representative, although disavowed by the Bolsheviks, urged the Allied statesmen to make such a re-statement of war aims. Col. House has impressed on all leaders President Wilson's view that a joint, frank and full statement of exactly what the Allies are fighting for would be a "military measure" of supreme importance. House joined with Maklakoff in this request for such a restatement. British representatives, it was understood, were positively acquiescent.

But the council meetings were held to be first of all "war business" gatherings and the urgent necessity of the day adjudged to be that of closer and immediate actual war direction. Presumably it was for this reason that the war aims discussion was postponed.

The final meeting of Allied statesmen and war experts still here took place at the French Foreign Office this afternoon. Col. House presided and made a very brief speech.

Nearly all the American delegates have gone or are going to-day to the front.

The first fruit of the "business-like policy" developed to-day: The Supreme War Council decided upon an immediate standardization of war in the air. The varied types of aeroplanes in use by the Allies are to be reduced to a certain specified, approved and tested series of models.

These are to be standardized. Germany has just the same sort of a plan in her air service.

One of these new types will be an American model—provided the tests under war conditions soon to be made prove the fitness of the American machines.

Standardization of the Allies' forces in the air is expected enormously to increase the output of aeroplanes not only in America, but in other allied countries, as well as facilitate repairs and the re-supplying of parts.

Thus, if a plane becomes a fabriicator of aeroplanes and parts it could instantly fill rush orders from anywhere on any front.

It was Col. House, according to members of the two councils, who devised the plan of businesslike dispatch of problems before the Pan-American Conference in advance of the meetings that there were numerous major and minor participants who were primed and ready with speeches, House believed a fast-working, quickly-deciding board should appear in the War Council and the Inter-Allied meeting. He wanted to model its sessions along the lines of a board of directors' meeting of an American business corporation. He consulted Premier Clemenceau, pointed out that after all one single speech really meant just as much as a lot of addresses which could reasonably be expected to last several days.

Clemenceau caught the idea. He prepared a typewritten statement of one single paragraph, concluding with the terse phrase: "Let's work!" The council did.

In three days political and military leaders arranged a new "business" organization. To-day most of them had departed for home. There wasn't a speech or a banquet during the time the leaders were meeting. It was business from the word go.

The Italian and Russian situations, it was certain, played an important part in the discussions.

Col. House announced he would remain in Paris for a few days.

## RAIDS OF GERMANS REPelled BY FRENCH

Violent Artillery Actions at Several Points Reported by Paris War Office.

**GERMANY WILL BE BEATEN,  
PERSHING'S WORD TO U. S.**

## Patrick O'Brien, Heroic U. S. Flyer, Who Escaped From German Lines



UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD

Lieut. Patrick O'Brien, an American member of the British Royal Flying Corps, who was brought down in a one-sided battle by the Germans and who had been taken into Germany, was released from a prison camp, jumped from the train which was going thirty miles an hour and by many heroic and clever moves managed to get into Holland safely and then back to England.

On the morning of Aug. 17 enemy gunners forced him to land, but he got back to his lines. Later in the day he, with five other machine gunners, engaged twenty German aircrafts and drove the enemy from this position, but it was exposed immediately to a heavy concentration of the entire German force.

When he regained consciousness he was in a German hospital. When he was being taken to Germany he jumped from the moving train and by walking at night and swimming rivers he managed to reach Holland.

He was a fugitive for seventy-two days. He had a narrow escape when he was in sight of his gold. To elude

the Germans he left before the first fruit of the "business-like policy" developed to-day. The Supreme War Council decided upon an immediate standardization of war in the air. The varied types of aeroplanes in use by the Allies are to be reduced to a certain specified, approved and tested series of models.

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## NEW YORK AVIATOR KILLED.

Eric A. Fowler Meets Accidental Death in French Training Camp.

Erie Anderson Fowler, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson Fowler of No. 675 Park Avenue, was killed in an aviation camp in Pau, France, on Nov. 27. He was buried with full military honors on Nov. 28.

Young Fowler, a graduate of Princeton, was driving an ambulance in France until America entered the war, then enlisted in the aviation section of the American Army. Two of his sisters are nurses in the American hospital in Paris. One brother, Major Harold Fowler, is in the American Army in France and another, Dr. Robert A. Fowler, is on duty at Camp Mills.

**Killed Trying to Board Train.** Charles A. Carretta, No. 135 Forty-first Street, Brooklyn, was killed this morning when he tried to board a moving train at the Culver Street, Thirtieth Avenue, and Thirty-seventh Street, Brooklyn. The train was just pulling out of the station when Carretta ran toward it. He slipped and fell between the train and the curb, and was run over by a motor truck.

Carretta was a mate in the tugboat fleet, and was a member of the International Longshoremen's Association.

**Executed for Murder of a Constable.** —Brother Serving Time.

ALTOONA, Pa., Dec. 3.—Frank A. Wendt of this city was executed at Rockwood to-day for the murder of Constable Michael McGinley in June, 1915. Wendt, a brother of the man who was condemned to death in the same degree for the killing of McGinley's death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment for the killing of McGinley.

Joseph E. Fulmer, Postmaster of Washington, N. J., four terms, died yesterday.

**Obituary Notes.**

George S. Bogert, one of the oldest newspaper men in Bayonne, N. J., died yesterday at his home, No. 1009 Avenue C, yesterday aged 81 years.

Roger Melford, former Secretary of the American League and later connected with the Boston American League Club, is dead at Milwaukee.

Miss John B. Christie, wife of a New York insurance man, is dead in Paris.

Mr. Eddie Monroe Salmon of Brooklyn is dead at the home of his daughter, Mrs. E. Durbin Dunlap, Southern Pine, N. C., aged eighty-eight.

Joseph A. Pudding, for many years a prominent citizen of the sugar industry in Havana, Cuba, is dead at his home, No. 1127 East 36th Street, Brooklyn.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, December 2, were \$1,000,000, an increase of 14.87 cents per pound. —Adv.

## KALEDINE MARCHES ON MOSCOW WITH 100,000 COSSACKS

(Continued from First Page.)

declared. "The Russian revolution would have died, suppressed by the bourgeoisie and by our present allies. The German Emperor and his generals entered into negotiations with Kerensky because the Russian revolutionists said to the nations of the world: 'For forty months you have been running the lives of hundreds of millions. Hunger is spreading wider and wider.'

"The Russian revolution has pointed a way out, and this makes us forget the want of military success. The Emperor has spoken to us as equal to equal because he knows a revolution of the German proletariat, a rebellion of soldiers and peasants, would be the answer if we gave any other reply."

**Bolshevik Prisoner Recently in  
Person at German Spy.**

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 3.—Vladimir Reznik, one of the representatives of the Bolsheviks in the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, was arrested at Petrograd a fortnight before the revolution of last March as a German spy, according to information obtained by the Associated Press from a well-informed source.

Reznik was released in the general fall delivery which came after the revolution. He kept himself concealed for a time and then reappeared as a member of the Soldiers' and Workmen's delegates. He reached London in September, accompanied by a woman, and in aristocratic Russian circles in London represented himself as a member of a secret organization pledged to restore the monarchy. At the same time he was organizing Bolshevik committees among the Russian Anarchists in London. After the Bolshevik revolution he returned to Petrograd by way of Stockholm.

**COL. C. H. M'KINSTRY.**

Forces Commanded by Col. Mc'Kinstry Fight Alongside British Tommies.

**WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN  
FRANCE.** Dec. 3.—Large numbers of

American Army engineers working on the British railways in the region of Gouzeaucourt, caught in the German turning movement, escaped by digging in shell holes and prone on the ground while the British fired over them.

A British General told the correspondent that he could not praise them too highly.

The engineers were mainly from New York.

**MOVE BEGINS TO ABOLISH  
N. Y. C. SURFACE TRACKS**

P. S. Board Orders Preparation of  
Subway and Elevated Plans and  
Electrification Facilities.

The Public Service Commission this afternoon took the first official steps under the provisions of the Ottendorff Law to compel the New York Central Railroad to remove its tracks from street grade between the city line and Chambers Street, a distance of about eight miles.

The Chief Engineer was instructed to prepare plans containing alternatives for the present operation of the railroad on the street surface. One plan will recommend a subway, another an elevated structure, still another will contain provisions for both elevated and subways.

The Public Service Commission also instructed its engineer to recommend facilities for the abolition of steam power. Electricity will probably be substituted. While these plans are being made, Chief Counsel Hanson is to investigate the nature of permits and franchises or other rights under which the New York Central is occupying public streets, parks, piers, plazas, lands under water and other disputed areas along the avenue of Manhattan.

**BOGUS OFFICER TO PRISON.**

**Camouflage With Uniform Helped  
Him Cash Bad Checks.**

Having so posed as a First Lieutenant of the United States Medical Corps and used his uniform to cash bad checks, Charles Stewart Monden, Newburgh, N. Y., was sentenced by Judge Augustus N. Hand in the Federal Court to-day to serve a year and a day in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta.

Monden, a youth of eighteen, was still wearing his uniform when he appeared in court. The Judge ordered the insignia stripped off the shoulders and arms and admonished that he had cashed bad checks in Cleveland, Buffalo and Newburgh.

**DIED.**

**GAGNEY.** At Jersey City on Dec. 3, 1917. TIMOTHY G. GAGNEY, beloved husband